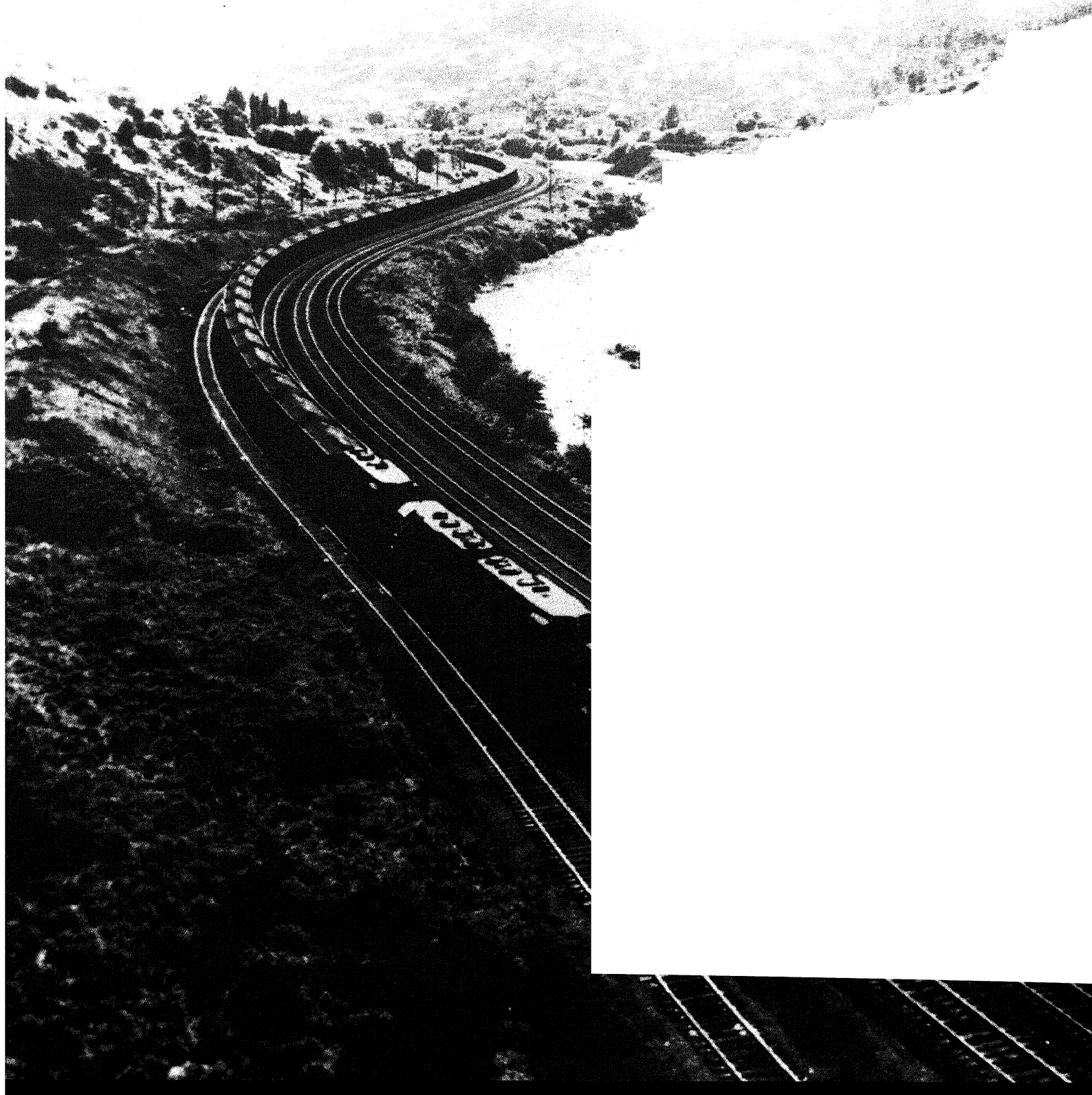


DOE/EIA-0218(92-33)

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
August 8, 1992

EIA
Energy
Information
Administration



Electronic Publishing System (EPUB) User Instructions

EPUB is an electronic publishing system maintained by the Energy Information Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy. EPUB allows the general public to electronically access selected energy data from many of EIA's statistical reports. The system is a menu-driven, bulletin board type system with extensive online help capabilities that can be accessed free of charge 24 hours a day by using a terminal or PC with an asynchronous modem. (EPUB will be taken down briefly at midnight for backup.)

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STOP BITS: 1

PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

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Heating fuel data, updated the 2nd week of the month.

Oxygenates data, updated approximately the 25th of the month.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month.

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Winter Fuels Report (October through April), updated on Thursdays at 5:00 p.m.

Contacts

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Distribution Category UC-950

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This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or of any other organization.

Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended August 8, 1992, as estimated from railroad car loadings by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 19 million short tons. This was slightly higher than in the previous week, but 6 percent less than in the comparable week in 1991.

Production East of the Mississippi River totaled 11 million short tons and production West of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

Coal production in July 1992 was estimated to total 80 million short tons. This was 3 percent higher than in June 1992 and nearly the same as in July 1991.

Figure 1. Coal Production

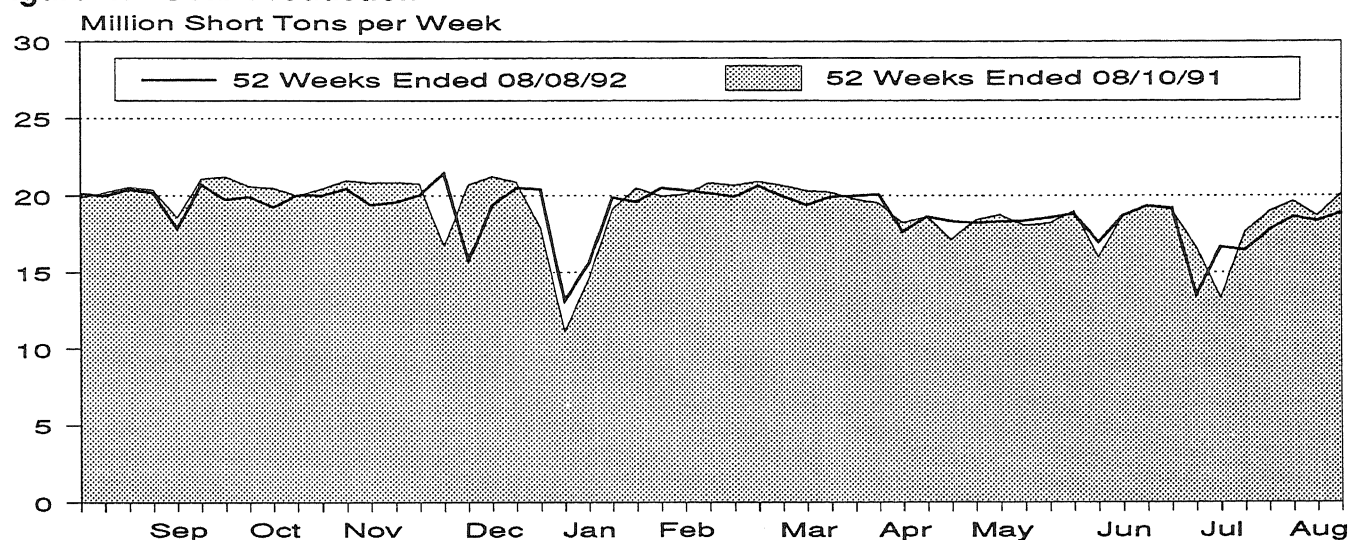


Table 1. Weekly U.S. Coal Production Overview

	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
Production and Carloadings	08/08/92	08/01/92	08/10/91	08/08/92	08/10/91	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite . . .	18,903	18,363	20,092	983,850	994,748	-1.1
Pennsylvania Anthracite	46	39	72	2,990	3,151	-5.1
U.S. Total	18,948	18,402	20,164	986,841	997,899	-1.1
Railroad Cars Loaded	124,917	121,209	134,533	6,403,899	6,514,939	-1.7

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Weekly Coal Production by Region and State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	08/08/92	08/01/92	08/10/91
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	11,117	10,910	11,728
Alabama	584	562	556
Illinois	1,146	999	1,166
Indiana	468	532	560
Kentucky	2,957	3,128	3,134
Kentucky, Eastern	2,111	2,040	2,349
Kentucky, Western	846	1,088	785
Maryland	66	63	82
Ohio	529	483	592
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,217	1,085	1,287
Tennessee	89	89	88
Virginia	824	827	955
West Virginia	3,238	3,142	3,309
West of the Mississippi	7,785	7,453	8,364
Alaska	26	25	23
Arizona	219	213	252
Arkansas	2	2	1
Colorado	318	321	334
Iowa	6	6	7
Kansas	8	6	7
Louisiana	65	81	54
Missouri	42	41	50
Montana	711	723	831
New Mexico	522	422	396
North Dakota	538	547	603
Oklahoma	57	55	42
Texas	1,122	1,088	1,229
Utah	374	340	437
Washington	83	81	115
Wyoming	3,691	3,503	3,982
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total .	18,903	18,363	20,092
Pennsylvania Anthracite	46	39	72
U.S. Total	18,948	18,402	20,164

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, July 1992
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	July 1992	June 1992	July 1991	Year to Date		Percent Change
				1992	1991	
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	45,568	46,516	45,393	340,856	336,634	1.3
Alabama	2,312	2,434	1,948	16,736	15,969	4.8
Illinois	4,139	4,559	4,845	34,193	33,680	1.5
Indiana	2,229	2,268	2,590	18,239	18,105	.7
Kentucky	12,529	12,382	12,557	90,508	89,554	1.1
Kentucky, Eastern	8,732	8,925	9,225	66,039	65,732	.5
Kentucky, Western	3,796	3,457	3,332	24,469	23,822	2.7
Maryland	270	278	331	1,798	2,118	-15.1
Ohio	2,148	2,323	2,221	17,141	17,784	-3.6
Pennsylvania Bituminous	4,797	4,888	4,583	37,439	35,715	4.8
Tennessee	378	382	313	2,214	2,700	-18.0
Virginia	3,492	3,524	3,437	25,387	25,461	-.3
West Virginia	13,276	13,480	12,568	97,201	95,547	1.7
West of the Mississippi	34,144	30,797	34,352	229,271	232,535	-1.4
Alaska	110	126	92	896	772	16.1
Arizona	925	939	986	7,045	7,590	-7.2
Arkansas	7	4	4	21	29	-29.2
Colorado	1,407	1,405	1,187	9,937	10,390	-4.4
Iowa	26	27	29	197	204	-3.5
Kansas	36	35	27	225	279	-19.4
Louisiana	274	265	350	1,736	1,627	6.7
Missouri	178	174	200	1,369	1,197	14.4
Montana	3,257	2,914	3,491	22,159	21,487	3.1
New Mexico	2,225	1,775	1,312	13,225	12,214	8.3
North Dakota	2,464	2,205	2,534	17,180	17,060	.7
Oklahoma	229	219	191	1,359	1,019	33.4
Texas	4,730	3,991	4,797	29,727	30,291	-1.9
Utah	1,658	1,650	1,644	12,853	12,678	1.4
Washington	351	398	461	2,863	2,759	3.8
Wyoming	16,266	14,672	17,048	108,480	112,939	-3.9
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite Total .	79,712	77,314	79,745	570,128	569,168	.2
Pennsylvania Anthracite	180	203	253	1,569	1,695	-7.4
U.S. Total	79,892	77,517	79,998	571,697	570,863	.1

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia (when producing), Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the ratio of projected production, for each State to U.S. total projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the two producers in Louisiana and

the sole producer in California to develop weekly coal production estimates for those States.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum

of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1990 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, and 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.